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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 6, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 91 70

March 6, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 82 74

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.06.

7606 日三十月

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DILEMMA.

Action to Save Country from Disaster.

London, March 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson, in a statement last evening, informed the country that he was without power to arm merchantmen or to take other steps to meet the submarine menace without the authority of Congress. An extra session was required to give him the authority, but that would be useless while the Senate works under the present rule, permitting a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority at bay. He proposes to call a special Session of the Senate to-day to revise the rules and supply the means for action to save the country from disaster.

The Government "Helpless and Contemptible."

London, March 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Senate meets to-day under extraordinary circumstances. President Wilson will deliver, in the morning, his inaugural message from the steps of the Capitol, but meanwhile he has stirred up the nation to the core by a manifesto denouncing "the little group of wilful men, representing only their own opinion," who withstood five hundred supporters of the Government policy at a crisis fraught with more far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any Government has ever experienced. President Wilson emphasises that the whole nation supports the Government with unprecendented unanimity, and says the impression may be created abroad that other Governments may do as they please without the fear of America doing anything. The great Government of the United States has been rendered helpless and contemptible, and the only remedy is to alter the rules of the Senate. The country can be relied upon to draw the needful moral.

CONDITIONS AT MONASTIR.

The Results of Three Months' Bombing.

London, March 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters says that the Bulgarian trenches at Monastir are snowed up. It is officially estimated that the enemy has dropped 2,627 shells and bombs on Monastir during the past three months. Forty-three houses have been destroyed and three hundred damaged. Thirty-two men have been killed and thirty-seven injured, whilst forty-five women and children have been killed and eighty-five injured.

AUSTRIAN LABOURITES FORCE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Hughes' Visit to England Indefinitely Postponed.

London, March 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that owing to the obstructive tactics of the Labourites, the Federal Government has suddenly announced the dissolution of Parliament, entailing the indefinite postponement of Mr. Hughes' visit to England.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Violent German Attack.

London, March 5.

A French communique states:—After an intense bombardment in the region of Courieres wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy violently attacked on a front of three kilometres between Chambray farm and Besonvaux. Repeated assaults between Courieres wood and Besonvaux failed. The enemy gained a footing in our advanced elements to the north of Courieres wood, but our fire smashed all attempts to penetrate the wood, inflicting heavy enemy losses.

German Claims and Admissions.

London, March 5.

A German official wireless message states:—The English attacked to the south of St. Pierre Vaux wood and captured a trench sector on the Bruchevannes-Moisains road. We stormed and captured a French position in Courieres wood, on a front of 1,500 metres, and repulsed nocturnal counter-attacks. We captured an important position in the south-east corner of Fossees wood, taking prisoner 578 and capturing sixteen machine guns and twenty-five quick-loading guns. There were numerous air fights. The enemy lost eighteen aeroplanes yesterday. We lost four.

SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE.

London, March 5.

The Press Bureau announces that in the case of a prisoner who was court-martialled in London and sentenced to death for espionage, the finding was confirmed, but the sentence was commuted to life service.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, March 5.

An Italian official wireless message states:—We brilliantly attacked and occupied a strong position on an altitude of 2,700 metres in the Costa Bella group, in the Aviole sector.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

Brave Deeds Now Fully Revealed.

London, March 5.

The thrilling story of the Battle of Jutland is now fully revealed by an Admiralty announcement of the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Commander Jones, of the destroyer Shark, which led a division of destroyers in the attack on an enemy battle-cruiser squadron. The Shark was disabled by two shells, when another destroyer came between the Shark and the enemy and offered to render assistance, but Commander Jones warned the craft off, saying that if it remained it would almost certainly be sunk. Then, though wounded in the leg, he helped to man the after-wheel, and subsequently, when the fore-castle and after-guns' crews were blown away, Commander Jones assisted in keeping the mid-ship gun in action. [The above message is incomplete. Further sections to follow are not yet to hand.—Ed. H. K. T.]

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

U. S. Senate Adjourns.

Washington, March 4.

The Senate adjourned without taking action regarding the Armed Neutrality Bill.

"Most Reprehensible Filibusters."

Washington, March 5.

The opponents of the Armed Neutrality Bill, who number twelve, are denounced as the most reprehensible filibusters of history.

President Wilson has signed the Naval Appropriation Bill: likewise the issue for 150 million dollars bonds to be expended on Naval construction.

RUSSIA'S MYSTERY CABINET.

Riddle of Resignations and Appointment.

The Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams writes:—

Petrograd, January 18.—It is difficult for British readers to penetrate the mists of Russian politics, and to distinguish the various figures in that long procession of functionaries and dignitaries which constitutes the changing scene of the Russian Cabinet. It is difficult, too, to suggest any explanation of the changes, and it would be a superfluous effort to analyse the ultimate causes.

All that can be done is to register events as they come. Any prediction is entirely out of the question. The Russian papers in their New Year articles frankly express their inability to read the riddle of the future. The general position is roughly as follows:—

M. Protopopoff is firmly established as Minister of the Interior, or Home Secretary. His chief assistant is General Kucheff, a former official of the secret police, who has, as far as is known, no formal official position in the Ministry, but appears on various occasions as Protopopoff's representative.

The official Assistant Ministers of the Interior, or Under Secretaries, live in a realm of fitting shadows, and one of them, Prince Volkonsky, a former deputy, who still commands the respect of his one-time Duma colleagues, has just resigned.

In contrast with the firmness of M. Protopopoff's position, the other departments of the Government display a pronouncedly mobile tendency. There is a new Premier—a Prince Galitsin, not Prince Galitsin who, a few weeks ago, made a noteworthy speech in the Council of Empire, but another gentleman of the same name, who is unknown outside the circle of his intimate friends. On his appointment he made the usual declaration to the Press, but since then he has given no indications of his programme or his policy. The new Minister of Ways and Communications in

place of M. Trepoff is M. Kriegerovinsky, and in this Ministry again an Assistant Minister has resigned.

Count Ignatieff, who as Minister of Education enjoyed unexampled popularity, and who, since his resignation, has received over a thousand messages of sympathy and esteem, has been succeeded by M. Kulchitsky, a protégé of the former Minister, M. Casco.

There is a change, too, in the Ministry of Justice. M. Makaroff, who was a rigid Legalist of the old school, has been succeeded after a short tenure of office by Senator Dobrovolsky, whose past records a guarantee that he will carry out in his judicial sphere the principles of the present regime. Here, again the Under Secretary has resigned.

M. Bark, Minister of Finance, has taken two months' leave of absence, though fortunately the state of his health gives no ground for great anxiety. Some papers reported that Mr. Bark had resigned, but this rumour is contradicted. To-day it is announced that the War Minister, M. Stavitsky, has resigned and has been succeeded by General Bielsky, former Chief of the General Staff, who last year paid a visit to England and France.

The papers express regret at the resignations of M. Stavitsky, whom the *Novoye Vremya* describes as a plain, bluff and conscientious man, with a long record of devoted service to his credit.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Under Secretary, M. Nersteff, has been transferred to the Council of Empire, but he is provisionally carrying on the duties of the department, pending the appointment of a successor. M. Pokrovsky is still in office, as far as is known, but he is said to be suffering from influenza.

The *Novoye Vremya* complains of the prevalence of wild rumours, and instances the reports of the impending dissolution of the Duma for good and all. No strong Government, it says, would risk such a precipitate measure as the complete suppression of a patriotic Parliament in war time. The *Novoye Vremya* attributes the prevalence of this rumour to the enforced silence of the Press, but it should be noted that dissolution is vociferously demanded by a subaltern organ, the *Pravda*.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IN THE WEST.

Enemy Still Yields Ground.

London, March 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured the enemy's front and support lines to the east of Bouclaves on a twelve hundred yards frontage, taking prisoner 173. We heavily repulsed several counter-attacks. The enemy continues to yield ground to the east of Gommeourt, where we advanced to a depth of 1,200 hundred yards on a frontage of two miles. The total number of prisoners for the day was 190.

The French Heavily Engaged.

Paris, March 5.

A communique states that there has been violent artillery firing to the east of the Meuse. A German attack at Courieres Wood, after an intense bombardment, reached our first line, but was completely ejected by our fire and counter-attacks. Our line was maintained. The French effectually bombarded the enemy batteries in the region of Malancourt.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Petrograd, March 4.

A message from Teheran states that the Russians have captured Hamadan, and are pursuing the retreating enemy.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Petrograd, March 5.

An inspired statement says that the Allied Conference afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies in their unwavering fidelity to the common cause. The Conference decided on measures for the better distribution of the common resources.

SUCCESS OF ITALIAN LOAN.

Rome, March 5.

Subscriptions to the new loan at present amount to 2½ milliard lire, of which 1,720 millions are new money.

RESTORING MEN BROKEN IN WAR.

Sir H. Norman's Report on France's Methods.

Captain Sir Henry Norman, M.P., Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Munition to the French Ministry of Inventions, has made a report to the War Office on the treatment and training of disabled and discharged soldiers in France.

A central authority has been created in France to deal with these cases, and the Chamber of Deputies has voted funds for its work. The National Office proposes that an organisation shall exist in every industrial district of France, where both technical re-education and subsequent employment will be provided for the men who had joined the army from that district. There are already in operation many centres of surgical equipment and re-education.

Men discharged from the army incurably disabled through military service are entitled to an annual pension. Men discharged because of infirmity not due to their military service are not so entitled. In France, as in England, this distinction has resulted in hardship and a sense of grievance. The amount of pension varies with the character of the disablement, and the scale is that of 1870, which is generally held to be inadequate. The highest pension given to a private is £30 annually, and the lowest £15.

Sir Henry Norman dwells at some length on a difficulty which has already been discussed in England—that of re-educating a disabled soldier who is not obliged to be re-educated. "The best men gladly avail themselves of the opportunity; but large number do not." There is a widespread desire that re-education should be made compulsory.

The French method of treating sick and wounded soldiers is thus summarised in its successive stages:

Totally Disabled.—A pension is granted, if they can live with friends. Otherwise they are supported in State institutions, and it is suggested for this purpose to restore the Hotel des Invalides in Paris to its original object.

Blind.—These are trained in various occupations.

Sick.—These, if they recover, return to the army, or if unfit for service, receive, if the infirmity is recognised as arising from their service, a permanent pension, or, otherwise, a provisional allowance. Functionally Injured.—These are treated in a centre of physiotherapy, whence in due course they return to the army for active or base duties, or receive fixed permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a school of re-education.

Amputated.—These enter a centre of surgical equipment, where they are fitted with an artificial limb, receive a permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a school of re-education.

The men who have passed through a school of re-education are provided with work by an employment bureau. In conclusion, Sir Henry Norman gives an account in detail of the work done at each stage of the French treatment. Incidentally he remarks that the agricultural labourer shows a strong desire for a town trade on his discharge from the army.

He has clearly perceived that the trenches have been chiefly manned by agriculturists—that it is chiefly they who have suffered hardship, exile from home, wounds, mutilation and death while the townsman has largely worked in safety at munition making, receiving the while high wages. If there is another war in his lifetime, he wishes to be one of the latter, if not, he wishes his son to have this better part. As a result there is likely to be a great and dangerous shortage of labour on the land in France after the war.

The weak point of the French system is the want of co-ordination, and in his suggestions to the War Office Sir Henry Norman recommends that the treatment of the disabled soldier in this country should be controlled by one central authority, presided over by a Minister with a seat in the House of Commons. The State should assume responsibility during a man's lifetime for the provision, repair, and replacement of artificial limbs and surgical appliances.

Partial.—These are trained in various occupations. These are trained in various occupations.

These are trained in various occupations.

KWANGTUNG LAND SURVEY.

New Regulations to be Enforced.

Since the recent Revolution the financial condition of Kwangtung Province is simply deplorable, and the revenues of various kinds have fallen abnormally. Through the efforts of the local authorities, most of the collecting offices have been reorganised and attempts have been made to introduce necessary reforms to various branches of the administration. Land tax is the principal revenue of the province; but the collection has been greatly reduced on account of the loss of records and books during the time of Revolution, hence the irregularity in the collecting system of various districts. The Shenchang has deemed it imperative to commence at once the work of land measurement, and he has issued an instruction to the Finance Bureau to the effect that: "The General Principles laid down by the Ministry of Finance on the method of land measurement and the forms calling for particulars of lands attached thereto, are quite practical and should be enforced without delay; but hitherto, owing to the local disturbances, we have had no time to attend to this important matter. Now that peace and order have been restored in various districts, the matter should receive due attention, and we hope that by land measurement and the introduction of a uniform system of taxation of lands the receipts of the land revenue will be greatly increased. The Chief of the Finance Bureau is hereby instructed to draw up a set of detailed regulations governing land measurements for our approval. He should issue various forms to the districts to be carefully filled in, and as soon as the work of investigation is completed, a few districts possessing easy means of communications should be selected as starting points for land measurement." It is hoped that competent experts may be secured for the work, otherwise, no result can be expected.—Peking Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 8.
H.K. Horticultural Society.—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (First Day).

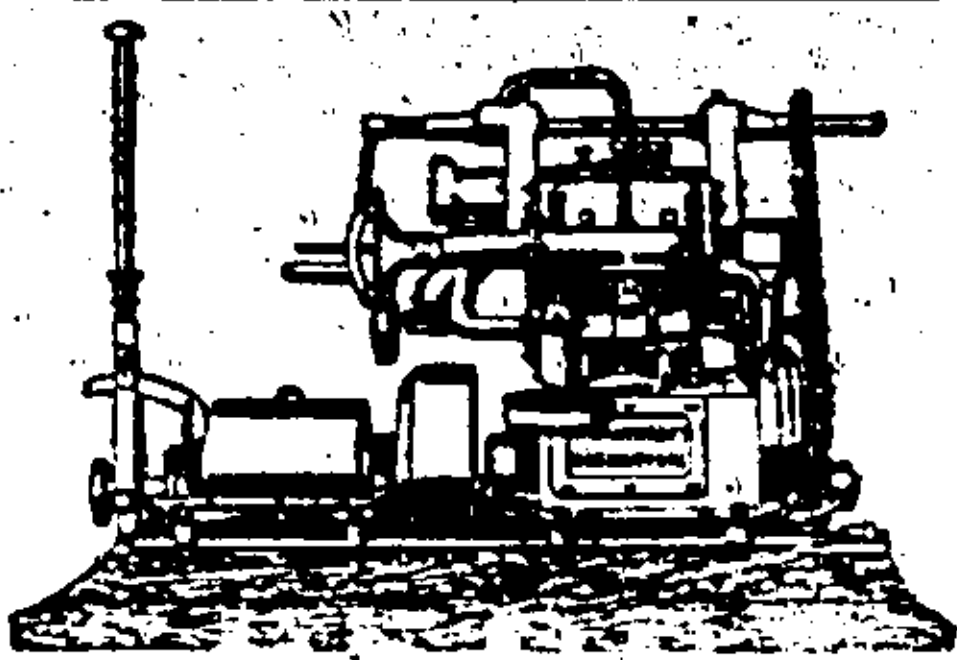
Friday, March 9.
H.K. Horticultural Society.—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (Second Day).

Saturday, March 10.
Hongkong Rope Co.—Shareholders' meeting at 11.30 a.m.

permanent functional disablement should be divided into classes, according only to the nature of the invalidity. Once granted, these pensions should not be subject to withdrawal or modification for any reason, whatever, and should have no relation whatever to a man's present or future industrial efficiency.

A higher pension should be given for an arm amputated than for a leg amputated. Functionally injured men should be subject to periodical medical examination, and should be allowed to be discharged from the service if they are found to be fit for any other occupation.

NOTICES.



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more reliable.
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Last Tribute.

Commenting on the funeral of
Lieut. Hans Schindbeck, of the
6th Bavarian Infantry, who re-
cently died at Donington Hall
and was buried at Leicester, the
Daily Telegraph says: "Full
military honours, such as would
mark the funeral of a British
officer of the same rank, were
accorded to the deceased." By
the way, what were the full hon-
ours rendered to Captain Fryatt
—does anybody remember?—
John Bull.

China's Minister of the Interior.
—Since the rejection of the
nomination of Mr. Chang Kuo-
kan as Minister of the Interior,
the Government has not yet sub-
mitted another nomination for
fear of its being again rejected.
Recently a few M.P.s. of the
House of Representatives have
addressed an interpellation to the
Government inquiring why no
new nomination for that Ministry
has been made, as the affairs of
the said Ministry are so import-
ant, that the Acting Ministry
cannot attend to them properly.
The President has instructed the
Cabinet to give a reply to the
above.—Peking Daily News.

The New Russian Prime Minister.

There is every hope, as there
are abundant indications, that
the accession to power of the new
Russian Prime Minister marks
the downfall of the pro-German
party, and the firm establishment
of the real friends of Russia,
remarks the Globe. Prince
Golitsin belongs to a family
identified for centuries past with
the highest patriotic traditions,
Russian of the Russians. The
resignation of M. Sturmer, fol-
lowed at so long interval by the
disappearance of the sinister
figure of Rasputin, are part of a
series of events that have now
culminated in the triumph of the
Russian party over the German
element which had spread its ten-
tacles over Russian official life.
Another German defeat is thus
recorded.

Life on a German Submarine.
Amsterdam, January 19th.—A
neutral subject, captured aboard
a Dutch mail boat, gives some
interesting details of life on
German submarines. He says:
"The men suffer greatly from
cold during their voyages of
from 15 to 20 days. The food
consists chiefly of rice and
fish. The mailboat contained a
cargo of cheese and meat bound
for England, and this greatly
delighted the Germans, who
declared it contraband, and took
it to Zebrugge, where the officers
and men did ample justice to the
victuals from the mail boat. They
washed their meal down with gin
in such quantities that they all
became intoxicated. The Ger-
mans manning the submarines
are the elite of the merchant
marine. The whole of the staffs
of the big shipping companies
were mobilised at the beginning
of the war, and transferred to
the navy."

Chinese Exhibits at Panama Exhibition.

Chinese products and manu-
factures sent to America for dis-
play at the Panama Exhibition
some three years ago were either
sold or lost, says a Shanghai
native paper. Exhibitors in
China who cannot get their goods
back have been promised pay-
ment to cover their value by the
Chinese Government. But up
to the present, this promise
has not been redeemed. The
Chinese General Chamber of
Commerce at this port has, there-
fore, petitioned the Provincial
Chief of Kiangsu urging immed-
iate issue of the funds to com-
pensate the merchants for their
losses. A receipt from Governor
Chi Yo-ling assures the Chamber
that he will raise funds from the
provincial treasury to discharge
the obligation of the Government,
as some time may still elapse
before the Government can issue
any money on this account, and
that he will notify the Chamber
as soon as he is ready to do so.

"THISTLE" BRAND HAMS. BACON.



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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND THE PORTUGUESE.

The University of Hongkong is still rather too much of a newcomer for the ordinary disinterested European here to have learned to take it seriously. He probably regards it as an interesting experiment which, given a fair chance, may develop into a real power some day or other, and there his concern ends—for his own sons will probably never be entered there. So far as Hongkong residents are concerned, the people who really interest themselves in the new venture are the Chinese, the Indians and the Portuguese, for their residence in the Colony is permanent, and they look forward to rearing and educating their boys here. That section of the Chinese community whose sons aspire to university honours is, for the greater part, a wealthy one, and to it the extremely reasonable fee charged for board, residence and tuition is a matter of no consequence. The Indians, doubtless, are less wealthy, but even to them the question of education fees is not usually a very serious one. When, however, we come to consider the case of the Portuguese, we are at once faced with the awkward fact that, while a very few of them are blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods, the great majority of them spend all their time and energy in making both ends meet.

Now if, by a life of self-denial, the average Portuguese father could feel that he was at least making things better for his sons—was helping them to get out of the rat of shabby-genteelism in which a hard fate has placed him—there would be a certain sweetness in his labour; but the tragic part of the story is that he can see ahead no better career for them than his own; no hope of their ever getting out of the groove, save by the sheerest accident. He is an underpaid clerk, and they will have little chance to become anything else than underpaid clerks in their turn, for, in order to keep a roof over his head, he must look at every dollar before spending it and must needs take his boys away from school the moment that they are able to earn, by working in an office, a trifle towards their own maintenance. The lever which would get the lads out of the groove—a professional education—is out of the question, and they have sorrowfully to tell themselves that Hongkong University is not for them. And there comes in the scandalous part of the present arrangement. The Hongkong University ought to be for them. The Portuguese have helped to make this colony; they have worked patiently, in the face of immense drawbacks, often performing tasks that are beyond the ability of high-salaried Britons—without special representation on the Legislative Council and without the remotest hope of ever being able to get away from the eternal clerk pigskin.

The Portuguese Mutual Aid Society has, we know, a scheme for enabling youths to get to the University, but that association is at present too new and too much under-capitalised for it to be able to offer very substantial help for some time to come. And it is now that the help is wanted. In order that Portuguese boys may have anything like a fair chance of "making" themselves, there would need to be a very large number of scholarships from St. Joseph's College; and, seeing that the Government and the large foreign business houses have been the gainers for more than half a century by the patient labours of the Portuguese community, it would not be amiss if these were to undertake the founding of such scholarships. In addition, the Senate might surely consider the advisability of admitting promising lads on half fees. The old seats of learning did not earn the title of *alma mater* for nothing, and it becomes the new universities to prove that they intend to merit the same title. One more point. There are some among the Portuguese who might be able to raise the tuition fee but who could go no farther. We would not for a moment question the wisdom of the University authorities in making it obligatory for students to "live in" for non-residence too often robs an undergraduate of a good half of the benefits that he should be receiving. But there are exceptional cases. The Chinese and Portuguese do not "mix" very satisfactorily; moreover the latter follow a different religion from that accepted in the hostels here, so that in any case, till the day comes when a Portuguese host can be endowed, residence at the university in this case seems rather out of the question. But could not Portuguese lads, provided the heads of the University are satisfied that they are being kept under proper discipline, be allowed to live in their own homes? We may take it that a father is generally quite as solicitous for his boy's moral welfare as any tutor can be; indeed that he is the best guardian for the lad; and we certainly hope to see the day come when Portuguese parents will not be forced, willy-nilly, to choose between starving their sons mentally and putting them down to a needless expense for maintenance away from the home.

The Flower Show.

It is extremely satisfactory to hear that the annual flower and vegetable show, which is to open on Thursday under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, promises this year to be one of the most successful ever held in the Colony. Societies such as this can do very useful educative work. We know how widely supported they are at Home, and how even the smallest towns boast their annual shows. But their chief value is to be found in the very laudable purpose which they serve of encouraging a love of nature—an objective in the attainment of which all classes can and do join. While Hongkong has certain advantages so far as the growth of flowers and vegetables is concerned which are not enjoyed by horticulturalists at Home, there are peculiar difficulties to be encountered here as well. All praise is therefore due to those European ladies and gentlemen who, though exiled far from home, retain their love of the beautiful flowers of the Old Country to such an extent as to devote much time and pains to their growth in another clime. But it is an unfortunate circumstance that so many of Hongkong's Societies only just manage to rub along and justify their existence. In the past the Horticultural Society has been kept alive by a mere handful of enthusiasts, very little new blood has been introduced, and the number of people who have taken any interest in its doings, outside the actual members, has been very small indeed. We are glad to think, however, that there is now some sign of rejuvenation evidencing itself and we hope that the coming show will be given that measure of public patronage which it so richly deserves.

Hongkong Rents.

From all that we hear as to the proceedings of certain Chinese property owners, it again seems necessary to appeal to the Government to protect the rent-paying citizen. A case has recently been brought to our notice wherein a Chinese, having acquired a certain number of inhabited houses, promptly proceeded to raise all the rents—in one instance to the extent of fifty per cent. What is this Government doing, that it forever neglects to fix a maximum sum for rents? There would, we know, be a number of difficulties in the path, though none of them insuperable. At any time it is the Government's duty to stand between the British subject and alien extortion—and infinitely the more so in these days of war prices. Instead, the Chinese are allowed to work their own sweet will, to occupy houses in European reservations, and to squeeze foreign tenants right and left, so much so that in many cases a man's rent is more than a third of his earnings. Will some Unofficial Member kindly remind the Legislative Council that, at Home, rent-raising, beyond certain limits, is now strictly forbidden by law?

China and Germany.

With the Americanised Chinese pulling one way and the pro-German Chinese pulling another, there seems little opportunity for Chinese who are pro-Ally (and therefore pro-China) to make their voices heard in Peking, and it is thus not surprising that Tuan Ki-shai has resigned the Premiership. As we stated yesterday, among the officials there is a steady stream of converts to the war side, but German money and German lies are still working very effectively. The worst feature of the position is that President Li appears to have swallowed wholesale every ridiculous lie that the amiable von Hinnke can invent, and to have stated openly his conviction that "Germany is winning." Li Yuan-hung may be an excellent President, but, to the best of our belief, he has never travelled many miles away from his own country and is scarcely an authority on European affairs. What does the war party intend to "do about it"?

DAY BY DAY.

MANY WHO CAST THEIR BREAD UPON THE WATERS EXPECT CLUB SANDWICHES TO BE RETURNED TO THEM.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 34th anniversary of the death of John Richard Green, the historian.

Billiards.

In connection with the Palace Hotel billiards handicap, Mr. G. H. May (resides 10) meets Mr. Kelly (owes 90) at 9 o'clock to-night.

Five Cent Gamble.

A five cent gamble cost a Chinese youth a fine of \$2 at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant was gambling in the street.

To the Ladies.

Ladies are reminded of the meeting which is taking place at Government House to-morrow morning at 10.30, for the discussion of matters of general interest in connection with the organisation of working parties for war work.

St. George's Day.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that a meeting is to be held at the City Hall on Monday evening for the purpose of considering the best method of celebrating St. George's Day so as to raise funds for war charities.

The Colony's Health.

The total number of cases of small-pox notified last week was 22 (two Portuguese and the rest Chinese). There were 17 deaths from the disease. There were also five cases of enteric fever (all Chinese), of which two ended fatally.

A Woman's Story.

A woman has reported that whilst she was near Kowloon City yesterday she was met by two men, who threw her to the ground and stole two jade-stone bangles and two gold-mounted rattle bangles from her, to a total value of \$47. The Police are investigating the affair.

Goat Trespass.

An Indian was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with allowing his goats to trespass on Crown land and destroy young pine plants. Defendant said his goats did trespass, but there were no plants. The case was adjourned to ascertain whether goats do destroy pine trees.

Unjust Scales.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning with having in his possession an unjust scale. Inspector Terrett said he was in Central Street, examining scales when he saw defendant run away and hide his scales under the stairs of a shop. The scales were 10 per cent out. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

"Chin-chins" from France.

Scoutmaster J. M. Braga has received a letter from ex-Scout A. F. Demee from "somewhere in France." Mr. Demee is very well and sends his "chin-chins" to all his friends and requests them to note his change of address. His new address is: Monsieur Adolphe Demee, 19ème Reg. d'Infanterie, 10ème Compagnie, 3ème Section, Secteur Postal 83, France.

Liked Hongkong.

Banished for life only in January this year, a Chinese found the charms of Hongkong irresistible and was arrested on information. This was the story told to-day by Inspector O'Sullivan, who also added that the man had served a term of imprisonment before for returning from banishment. Defendant said he had come down to go to the Tung Wah Hospital, having a sore foot. The man's foot certainly was sore, continued the Inspector, but not so bad as he made out. The case was adjourned.

How to Win the War.

A man has been passed into the Army and is still a soldier, although medical and military reports say that he is not of sound mind and could not be held responsible for his actions according to a statement at the House of Commons Appeal Tribunal recently.

CATHEDRAL SEATS.

Discussion at Last Night's Meeting.

A special meeting of cathedralers and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held last evening at St. Paul's College for the purpose of dealing with the question of free seats, concerning which a resolution was recently passed at the annual meeting. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) presided over a bare quorum, those present being Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Patenden, Misses Lander and Innes, the Rev. V. Copley Moyle, Messrs. A. H. Harris, J. M. Beck, F. B. L. Bowler, E. V. W. Parr, G. Piercy, Captain Carr, and Mr. W. L. Patenden (Hon. Secretary).

The Bishop said this was a special meeting convened under the regulations. They were all aware that it had been convened in order to give effect to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of cathedralers and subscribers. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn had brought in a motion with regard to making all seats free. That was not carried, but it was decided that the regulations be altered as follows:—"That in future all seats be unreserved after five minutes before the service." The meeting was competent to so amend the regulation if thought desirable.

Mr. Bowley said that in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Severn, who brought forward the original proposal, he would move that the regulation be amended in the way indicated. It was pointed out at the annual meeting that this would make practically very little difference to any seatholder, and that for the period of more than a year all seats had been treated, perhaps somewhat irregularly, as free three minutes before the morning service in the Cathedral, in order to allow the Territorials to take the places allotted to them, so that most of the regular attendants had got into the habit, either of arriving five minutes before, or taking what seats they could get. With regard to those seatholders who lived on the Peak, it would make no difference to them, because those who caught the twenty to tram would always be in time and those who caught the ten to would always run the risk of being late.

Mr. Parr seconded the motion.

An amendment was then moved by Mr. Harris to the effect that the resolution be not passed. He thought it would be better to leave things over for one year. He regretted that an amendment was not moved at the annual meeting. The service commenced practically three minutes after the bell stopped, and it formed a very convenient signal for seatholders who wished to get there in time. The amendment to the regulations would require seatholders to be in their places five minutes before the service, an unnecessary burden, and as far as the visitors were concerned the alteration was not necessary. What he would like to see was that the morning arrangement should remain as at present, when the bell stopped seats to be free, and the seats at the evening services to be free so as to have more people in the body of the Cathedral. He would prefer that the resolution be laid on the table and brought up for discussion at the next annual meeting.

There was no seconder to the amendment, and the Bishop doubted whether it was competent for the meeting to amend the regulations. He was quite in sympathy with Mr. Harris.

Mr. Bowley said that no other amendment could be made at this meeting.

Mr. Beck said the resolution was passed in such a hurry at the annual meeting. It was most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Harris invited a seconder to his amendment, explaining that he had not canvassed for support before the meeting. He thought the proposal should be dropped.

Mr. Beck then seconded the amendment, which was carried, six voting in favour and four against.

On the Chairman's suggestion, Mr. Harris then moved that it be a recommendation from the meeting that all seats be free at the evening service, in order to secure a fuller attendance in the body of the Cathedral.

GYMKHANA CLUB.

Annual Meeting Held Last Night.

At the annual meeting of members of the Gymkhana Club held last night, the Hon. Secretary presented the Working Account for 1916 season which was passed unanimously.

Amounts to the extent of \$912 have already been sent to the War Charities Fund, being deductions from Sweep, and it is gratifying to find that the Club is in a position now to contribute a further \$2,000 to charities, after withdrawal of deposits, surplus funds retained for emergencies being all converted into War Loan.

It was decided to continue the Gymkhana this year.

CHURCH NOTES.

The following items are from the March number of *Church Notes*:

Much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed with the custom of retaining a certain portion of the collection for Church expenses when a special collection is announced. The Church Body has decided that no deduction for Church expenses shall be made during the year 1917 from collections for special purposes, unless the Church Body shall previously authorise a deduction in any particular case.

The Senior Chaplain's agreement with the Church Body terminates on April 13. The Church Body has offered to renew the agreement, and has given Mr. Moyle till the middle of August to decide whether he will renew. Mr. Moyle is going on leave to England after Easter. The Church Body has granted Mr. Moyle six months' leave on full pay.

During the absence of the Senior Chaplain the Church Body has appointed Rev. H. G. Griffith to be Acting Chaplain, and will give him a house allowance of \$150 in addition to his ordinary salary. The Church Body has also agreed that the Bishop of Victoria shall provide clerical assistance for the Acting Chaplain for which they agree to pay \$100 a month.

The suddenness of Mr. A. H. Hewitt's death came as a terribly sad surprise to his many friends in the Colony. On Tuesday, February 26, he fell from a plank a distance of some ten feet, while engaged in examining the ravages of white ants, and died, within half an hour. He was a man of many parts, who took a broad interest in life and could converse on many topics with knowledge and interest. As an engineer he was very keen on his profession, and he was fond of making experiments with electricity. He was a man of deep religious feeling and one who had read considerably on theological subjects. He was one of the most regular attendants at the Cathedral service, and was at the early Celebration and at Evensong on the Sunday before his death. He exercised a wide influence for good, and was frequently doing acts of kindness in that spirit which Christ taught us when He said: "We should not let our left hand know what our right hand doeth." He took a great interest in the organ, and spent many hours in repairing it. He was a man who shunned notoriety and when invited to be a member of the Council of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, replied "That he would do his utmost to further the cause of the Mission, but that his guidance was a matter for abler heads than his." God has suddenly taken him to that closer union with Him which is enjoyed by the blessed dead. May he rest in peace, and may the memory of his example encourage many of us to give a similar proof of the power of the Christian faith.

Miss Mainwaring has very kindly given, through Mrs. Alabaster, a new fair linen cloth for use on the altar in the side chapel. It has been beautifully worked by her and is a most welcome addition to the furnishing of the Cathedral.

secure a fuller attendance in the body of the Cathedral.

Mr. Bowley seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Robert Burns, whose birthday the London Robert Burns Club celebrated by entertaining the Scots among Colonial soldiers in the Queen's Hall, himself had a narrow escape from emigration to the West Indies, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Alluding to his distressful circumstances when he published the first and Kilmarnock edition of his "Poems," he said:—"I was pretty confident my poems would meet with some applause; but at the worst, the roar of the Atlantic would drown the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect." He had booked a steerage passage to Jamaica, and taken farewell of his cronies, when a letter from Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, inviting him to Edinburgh "overhauled" him, said, "all my cobwebs by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition."

The poet once jokingly prophesied that the anniversary of his birth would come to be celebrated in 1786 when just emerging from obscurity, he wrote to his friend Gavin Hamilton: "For my own affairs I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas a Kempis or John Bunyan; and you may expect henceforth to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events in the Poor Robin and Aberdeen Almanacs, along with the Black Monday and the Battle of Bothwell Bridge." Many a prophecy has been wider of the mark than that.

Peace will come to Europe in one of two ways, observes the *New York Times*. Either conquered Germany will surrender her sword to her victorious enemy, or the German people, through a late awakening to the truth that they are fighting not for themselves but for a dynasty and a detestable political ideal, will end the strife by changing their Government. . . . Peace now, with the issue of the war undetermined, would be but the truce of Europe, a breathing spell to re-marshal the forces for the next war. . . . The war will end when the Hohenzollern surrenders to the Allies or to his own people.

It is impossible to doubt that King Constantine's jealousy of M. Venizelos is one of the greatest forces, if not the greatest, behind his intractability, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The "Nes Himeras" is stated to have published a recent Note suggesting that the Allies' demands would be granted if the Entente were separated from the Venizelists. Mercifully, we have the Premier's plain, flat statement as a guide to what the Allies think of his suggestion. Constantine is committed to Berlin, whatever happens to the Salonica Government; but he would love to see one of his enemies delivering the other into his hands. We shall neither recognise his autocracy nor desert our friends.

In a few years we shall have plenty of young Englishmen and Englishwomen qualified to teach Russian, for large numbers are studying this language alike in our older and more modern Universities, and, fortunately for us, a fair number of our University students after taking their degree are glad to accept tutorships in Russian families, where they have exceptional facilities of mastering the Russian language and learning to appreciate Russian ways of thought. Meantime, the schools must set on the legal principle of *exonant emptor*, and we must trust that Russia will send us some good material from which to select our teachers. We must also trust that scholarships and bursaries may be established in our Universities to be held by students learning Russian, and it is gratifying to hear that a beginning has already been made in this direction. — Prof. H. A. Brown, in the *Journal of Education*.

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTE TO AMERICA.

Germany's Criminal Policy a Menace to the World.

The following dispatch from Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Ambassador at Washington, communicated by him to United States Government on January 16, was officially issued on January 17:—

Sir,—In sending you a translation of the Allied Note, I desire to make the following observations, which you should bring to the notice of the United States Government:

I gather from the general tenor of the President's Note that, while he is actuated by an intense desire that peace should come soon and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not, for the moment at least, concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged.

His Majesty's Government entirely share the President's ideals but they feel strongly that the durability of the peace must largely depend on its character, and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible the calamities from which the world is now suffering. There were the existence of a Great Power consumed with the lust of domination, in the midst of a community of nations ill-prepared for defence, plentifully supplied, indeed, with international law, but with no machinery for enforcing them, and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various States nor their internal constitution harmonised with the aspirations of their constituent races, or secured to them just and equal treatment.

That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the Allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint Note is manifest, and I need not labour the point.

Expulsion of the Turks. It has been argued, indeed, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish Empire was, during many generations, regarded by statesmen of world wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace.

Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of the traditional policy? The answer is that circumstances have now completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in the Near East was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realised. It certainly cannot be realised now.

Turkey of "Union and Progress" is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest.

Under German officers, Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government, controlled, subsidised and supported by Germany, has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of these unhappy countries.

Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall if possible be brought to an end; and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italian Irredenta to Italy, or any of the other territorial changes indicated in the Allied Note.

The Old Danger. Evidently, however, such territorial re-arrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against its recurrence. If Germany, or rather those in Germany who would its opinions and

control its destinies, again set out to dominate the world, they may find that by the new order of things the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible.

They may still have ready to their hand a political system organised through and through on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment: they may still perfect their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbours will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defence. If so, Europe, when the war is over, will be far poorer in men, in money, and in mutual good-will than it was when the war began, but it will not be safer, and the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the President will be as far as ever from fulfilment.

There are those who think that, for this disease, international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill learned the lessons so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof.

Her historians and philosophers preached the splendours of war; Power was proclaimed as the true end of the State; the General Staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which, at the appointed moment, Power might be achieved. These facts proved clearly enough that treaty arrangements for maintaining peace were not likely to find much favour at Berlin; they did not prove that such treaties once made would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out; though the demonstration, when it came, was overwhelming.

So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty.

The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central Powers, not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim; it was an example.

Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation, the deportation of a portion of its population, the cruel oppression of the remainder. And lest nations happily protected, either by British Fleets, or by their own, from German armie, should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbaric practices of the sister service. The warships of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world, if at the same time they can terrorise it.

If, then, the Central Powers succeed, it will be to methods like these that they will owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained?

Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the utility of all the methods on which civilisation relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute and to mitigate their ferocity. Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small State, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the treaty-guaranteed territories of another.

Scraps of Paper. Are small States going to find in them their future protection, or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of the neutrals?

If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law be crowned with success, will it not be in many who would its opinions and

THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

Tribute by the Rev. N.C. Pope.

In the course of his sermon on Sunday morning at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. N.C. Pope made reference to the late Mr. A.H. Hewitt, as follows:—

"When we come in contact with a man or a woman who is genuine, real, we are conscious of an aroma, as it were—a sweet savour, a fragrance wafted over to us. It was so in the case of A.H. Hewitt. I did not know him intimately, but I never saw and talked with him; but I felt the better for it. He sort of freshened one up. He was a man unspoilt by 30 years of Hongkong, and that is saying a good deal. I have known men spoilt by less than 30 months of Hongkong. I dare say that there was not a man on the coast of China the equal of A.H. Hewitt in sheer ability; ability, too, of so extraordinarily versatile a character. But it was not that that impressed me so much; it was the transparent sincerity of the man. Those clear, direct eyes of his were a true index to a life actuated by lofty principles. The strength of a winsome simplicity was his. I think that was why one liked him better each time one met him. His was a heart that would never have grown old; it was so essentially childlike in its directness. He irradiated sweetness—at least that was always my impression; and I don't think I shall easily forget it. I can well believe that those who knew him best are conscious of a blank; but the aroma of his character will abide. The Colony is much the poorer for the loss of him. We could do with more men of his type. The sudden tragedy that removed his presence from us will surely, in God's good providence, fix in the memories of all who knew him the example of a man whom it was good to meet. We thank God for his life, his devotion to duty and his consistent character—the character of a man who was genuine to the core."

At the close of the service, the congregation stood while the Dead March in "Saul" was played by the organist.

labour to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but the criminals who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe that peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled.

The first is that the existing cause of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law, and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult of fulfilment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideals, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the Joint Note.

Therefore it is that this country has made, in making, and is preparing to make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfil its treaty obligations, nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depends the prospects of peaceful civilisation and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World, as of the Old, dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities.

I am, with great truth and respect,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
Dumb Servant,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

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(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE MILITARY SERVICE COMMISSION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sr.—The Commissioners understand that some uncertainty has been expressed with regard to their attitude towards applications from British subjects of other than British race; and they desire accordingly to state that, in pursuance of the terms of reference of the Proclamation whereunder they are appointed, they investigate applications from all male British subjects of military age, irrespective of race.

It is true that two Indian applicants were, with the consent of the Military Authorities, referred to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, with an intimation that the Commissioners were unable to deal with their cases; the reason being that it was thought that the applicants desired to enlist in the Indian Army, and the Commissioners had no information of the conditions of recruitment for that Army.

It has since transpired that one of these applicants desires to enlist in the Army in England, and steps have been taken to consider his application in the usual course.

All future applications from British subjects, irrespective of race, will be dealt with by the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Six Actions Depending On It.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the case was due to be heard in which Chan Shing-ku, of 208, Queen's Road Central, sued the Yee On firm, and two partners therein, for \$1,000, said to have been loaned to them.

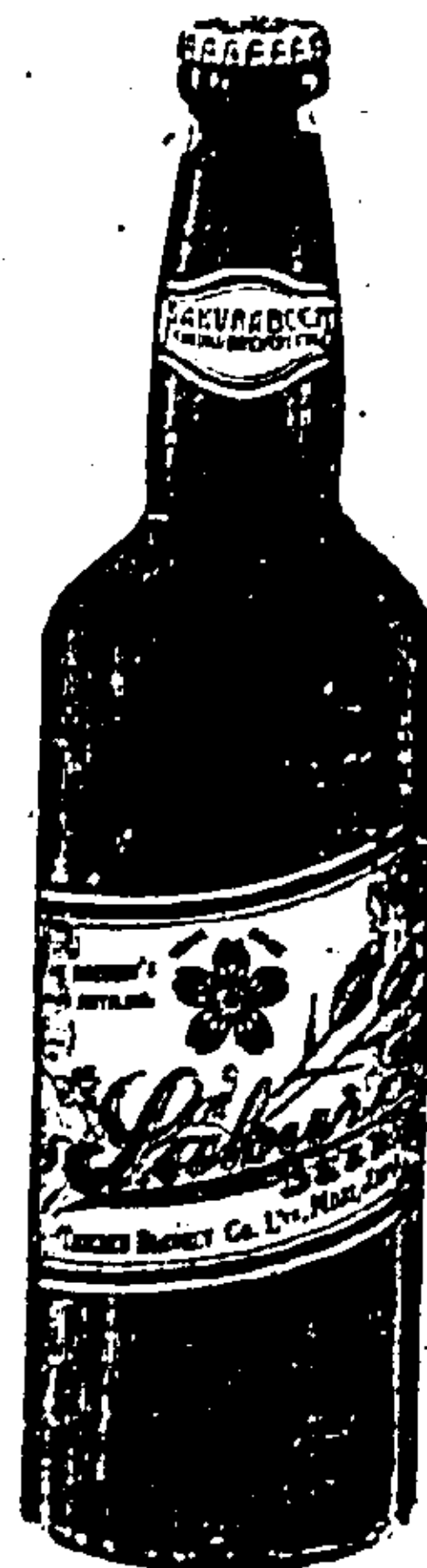
Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defendants. It was stated by Mr. Grist that there was an action pending in the Original Jurisdiction Court between the same parties, and that the disputed point—a ques-

tion as to whether one of the men was a partner in the firm or not would be decided in that case. It might better to adjourn the hearing of this case until the other was settled.

His Lordship pointed out that it would be some time before the original case could be heard, and that if he heard this case he could settle the partnership question.

Mr. Hind said that the case was an important one, for no less than six actions depended upon it. He thought that counsel would be engaged.

His Lordship agreed to adjourn the case sine die.

SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE
ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 p.m. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "St. George's Day" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

TENNIS SHOES.

White Canvas
with Red
Rubber Soles.
\$7.50



White Buckskin
with Red
Rubber Soles.
\$10.00

TENNIS SOCKS.

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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Powell Ltd

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HIGH-CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

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FOOTWEAR

SMART
BOOTS
AND
SHOES.



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DRESS
OR
SERVICE
WEAR.

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BLACK OR BROWN.

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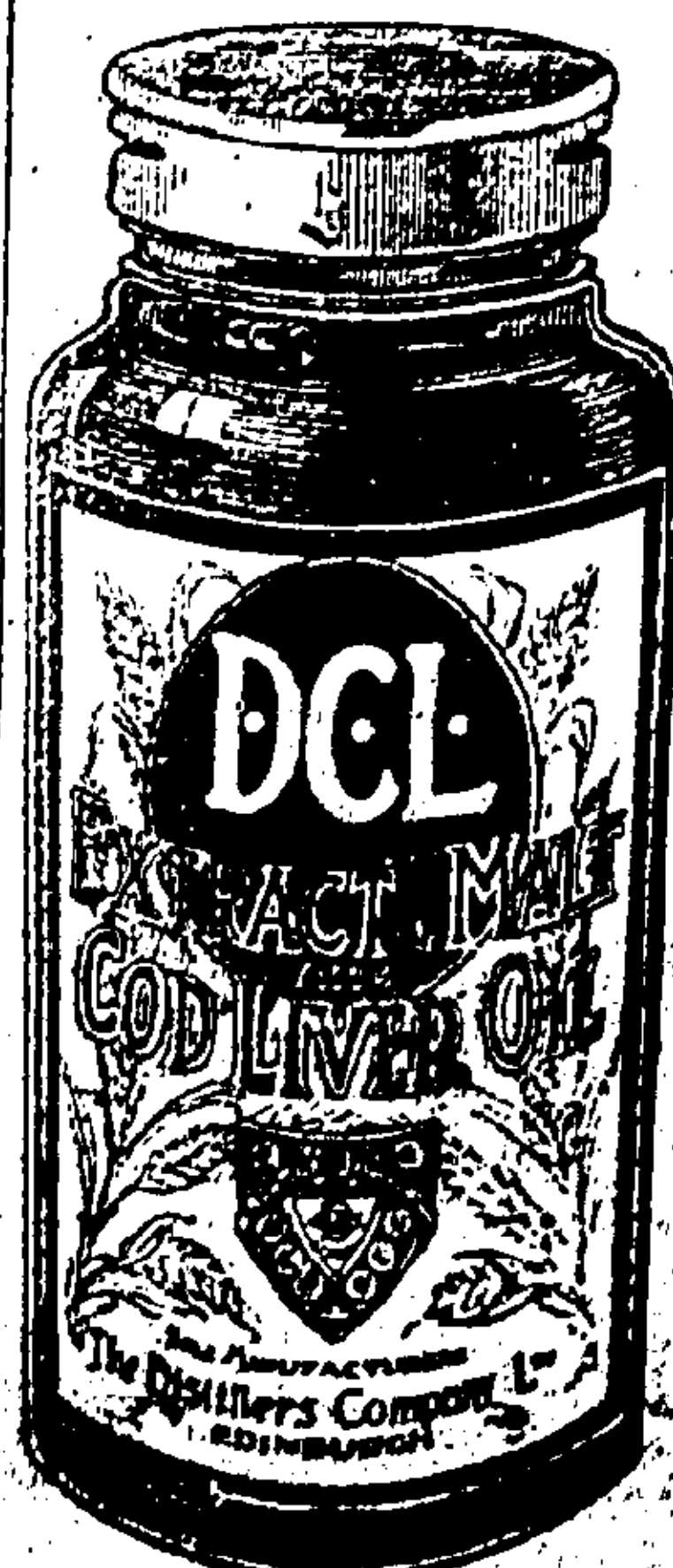
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Cod Liver Oil.

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SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC **OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED** **TRANS-PACIFIC LINES**

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,000 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ... 23 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.	EMPERESS OF ASIA ... 6 June.
Monteagle ... 21 Apr.	

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
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Hong Kong.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	THURS. 8th Mar., at noon.
OCUTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED. 28th Mar., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	MONDAY, 12th Mar.
	Toyora Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	THURS. 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	FRI. 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI. 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	19,000 - 18 knots	12th May.

1st class to London G348 (£71.10.0); return G864. (£122).
" to San Francisco G8250. return G8437.50.
*Cargo only. *Proceeding to South America Port.
*For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUSE the whole tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent,
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Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE **OF THE** **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Bintang 23rd Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May.
Tjikembang 13th Apr.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



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Owners of The "SHIRE" **Line of Steamers.**

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Luchow	6th Mar. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG/HONGKONG	Shaohsing	7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Hoihow	8th Mar. at 8 a.m.
B'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	8th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Huichow	11th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	21st Mar. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space for extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong Mar. 5, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 110

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN **STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 6th March, at 11 a.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 13th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM **NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Thur. 8th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyhsang	Sun. 11th Mar. at d'light.
TIENBIN	Chipsing	Fri. 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat. 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues. 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Amoy and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Hankow.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Amoy when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kado, Jeddah, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENBIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chongqing.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 111.
General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Opening of New Chartering Department.

An office was opened in London on January 16, at the Baltic Shipping Exchange by the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive, Marine Department of the Board of Trade. The Executive is a new authority created to carry into effect the provisions of the Order in Council published last week for regulating the chartering of foreign vessels in British and Allied trade. Henceforward all charters for foreign vessels on French, Italian, and British account will require to be licensed by committees representing the three countries. The intention of the regulation is obviously to ensure that all charters of foreign vessels effected by private firms shall be in the best interests of the Allied nations and to avoid unnecessary and wasteful competition. The London office is in charge of Mr. O. G. Holmden, who is assisted by Mr. R. H. Dillon, both of whom are well-known ship-brokers. Although the office has been very quickly improvised, the officials were already dealing yesterday with questions which have arisen under the new regulations.

Japanese Ship-Building.

The ship-building industry of Japan suffering a shortage of labour. The Asano Shipbuilding Company is capable of building four large crafts at one time and the firm is importing large quantities of materials from the United States by every boat so that the concern has at present materials to build eleven ships. To build a ship there needs 2,500 workers; but at present efficient men cannot be obtained as work at every dock is booming. This being the case, the Asano Company can only concentrate on the building of only one ship the keel of which was laid on February 11. The company is at present hiring new hands and training them.—Due partly to the more punctual arrival of building materials from America and England, ships due in Japan have been particularly active since the first of the year when six vessels were launched in January. Their names and tonnage follow, according to the "Japan Advertiser":—Meikai Maru and the Meiji, both 3,700 tons, at the Osaka Iron Works; Birma Maru, 4,500 tons, and Taian Maru, 3,200 tons, Kawasaki Dock; Senkai Maru, 1,150 tons, Harima Dock; Ayaha Maru, 5,150 tons, Mitsubishi Dock, Kobe.

Freight Congestion at Kobe.

According to latest investigations, outward-bound shipments held in Kobe and Osaka amount to about 100,000 tons; 10,000 tons represent shipments for Bombay, 5,000 tons those for Calcutta, 35,000 tons those for America, and 50,000 tons European consignments while there is no particular congestion of shipments for Australia, says the "Japan Chronicle." As to shipments in the direction of India, no great apprehension is felt, as the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have a sufficient transport capacity; the congestion is therefore regarded as a temporary phenomenon. The case is otherwise with shipments elsewhere, however. On the European service, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is practically the only supplier of tonnage to the general public, and this to the extent only of 35,000 tons or 30,000 tons a month. With this transport capacity it will be very difficult to clear the congestion, while a further increase in shipments is to be looked for. On the other hand, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not in a position to dispatch further extra steamers, while its vessels cannot return direct to Japan unless they are content with only partial shipments on the return voyage. As to the American service, there are not at present many shipments on the homeward voyage, excepting some special goods, and the advanced rate of charter money has made it very difficult for steamship companies to charter extra vessels and put them on the service. As things stand, it is not expected that there will be any appreciable improvement in the situation until the new O.S.K. vessels now building are completed.

For a good sailing time, call at 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470,

H.E. LUK WING-TING.

Return Visit to the Governor of Hongkong.

His Excellency the Military Governor of Kwangtung, Luk Wing-ting, arrived in the Colony this morning for the purpose of returning the recent call of the Governor of Hongkong. He made his official landing at Blake Pier shortly after noon, and was received by an Indian Guard of Honour and Band.

His Excellency was attended by his Chief of Staff, and by Messrs. Loh Cheng, Special Diplomatic Officer to the Ministry of Foreign Interests, and Wong Kwok-in of the same service. He was met by Captain Edwards (A. D. C. to the Governor), Captain Cassel and the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O. M. G. The Military Governor, who wore his uniform, inspected the guard, and then the whole party proceeded by motor car to Government House.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Examination of Rifles.

All Martines and Winchester are to be returned to the Armoury, Central Station, between the hours of 5.15 and 6 p.m., as follows:—

Wednesday, March 7.—All Martines.

Tuesday, March 13.—All Winchester.

Musketry Sergeant Fisher will supervise. Members may attend in full. Medical exemptions must return their rifles with the others.

Inspectors and Sergeants.

Inspectors and Sergeants will attend in uniform at Police School for oral examination by Chief Inspector Kerr in Police Duties at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Monday, March 12.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday, March 14.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors Arculli and Potter. All Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Baleen.

Friday, March 16.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

Police School.

The following Classes are to be warned for attendance:—

Class IX.—Twelve Constables to be warned respectively by the Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and 3 Constables by the O. C. Maxim Gunners.

Class X.—Thirty-two Constables to be warned by the O. C. No. 2 Company.

Class XI.—Thirty-two Constables to be warned by the O. C. No. 2 Company.

The above Classes will attend Police School in uniform at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. during the week commencing Monday, March 19. Dates for attendance will appear in Orders. Members will provide their own material for making notes.

Defaulters.

The attention of all Inspectors and Sergeants is drawn to Standing Order 79. They will fail in their duty if they merely forward any excuse made by an alleged defaulter without checking and expressing an opinion on the value of such excuse.

All documents requiring to be attached to a report sheet are to be fastened on the back and not on the front of the sheet.

Musketry Course, Part II. The following will attend for range duties on Sunday next, March 11: Staff Inspectors McEwen, McKennie and Arculli, Crown Sergeants Wilks and Ford, and Sergeant Goodwin.

Headquarters' Club.

Members of the General Committee and all sub-Committees are requested to attend at the Club on Friday, March 9, at 5.30 p.m.

"Police Reserve Gazette." The Committee will meet at the D.S.P.'s office on Friday, March 9, at 5 p.m.

HOW NOT TO MAKE MONEY.

A Long Wait Outside the Bank.

The case was continued before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, in which a Chinese is charged with obtaining \$250 by means of a trick.

The story of the prosecution is that the defendant went to Sam Shui Po and there persuaded a woman to come to Hongkong to change \$250 in notes into small money. He said he had a friend in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who could make \$10 on every \$100 by means of the discount. Later the woman came to Hongkong and she met the defendant and another man, dressed in European clothes, who was supposed to work in the Bank. They went to the door of the Bank and the paper money was then handed over to the defendant's friend, who went into the Bank with it. After waiting for a long time, without the man returning, the defendant suggested he should go and find the man. The woman, becoming suspicious had defendant arrested. The man with the money has never been seen since. Further evidence was given.

AMERICAN SHELL CONTRACTS.

Militarist's Severe Criticism.

New York, Jan. 22.—American manufacturers of munitions, and more particularly the financial firms promoting the sale of war stocks in the stock market, are furiously indignant to-day because of another statement by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, paying a glowing tribute to the British firm of Hadfields, and denouncing the American shell makers "who put profits before patriotism." In answer to the critics of the award to Hadfields, Mr. Daniels makes a sweeping arrangement, applauding British workmanship, prices, and all-round efficiency, and referring to domestic output as "comparatively inferior."

Mr. Daniels attributes the low quality of American shells and the exorbitant prices to the politicians' idea that the American Admiralty would have to take what they could get in the United States or none at all. He says that the local men have not kept pace with England in quality or in promptness of manufacture, and that their prices are 25 to 40 per cent. above Hadfields. Mr. Daniels states that fervent appeals made to American firms, for the sake of the navy and national efficiency, to deliver good shells at reasonable prices were to little or no purpose, with the result that Washington now feels constrained to establish its own plant for the army and navy. He says that out of thirty-four 14-inch shells submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company for test three passed a percentage of 8.8. The Crucible Steel Company managed to get 37.7 per cent. of the sample of shells submitted passed, and the Midvale Company, which apparently showed more enterprise and real desire to bring up the standard than the others, passed 73 per cent. Of the shells submitted by Hadfields (Ltd.) not a single one failed to meet all the requirements.

As the result of Mr. Daniels' statement, the question is raised if an English firm can compete with this side during the war with sort of time awaits the United States when the European War is ended and competition is once again in force?

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 3, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 5 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$19,984	\$125,733
Last Year: ...	11,088	116,192
Increase: ...	8,896	10,541
Decrease: ...		

Pocket Book.

We have received from the Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient a neat little pocket book with diary combined, issued by the Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Paris.

SIX MILLION MORE.

Why not Use the Men of the Empire?

Mr. A. G. Hales writes in *John Bull* (January 27):—

No matter what Utopians may say to the contrary, this war has got to go on to a dead finish. We have got to win right out, and dictate the terms of peace—a lasting peace. Such a peace cannot come to pass until the last vestige of Prussian militarism is broken beyond the hope of rebuilding, either in our time or our children's children's time. Germany must not, and shall not, believe with an army strong enough to leap at the throat of our splendid Ally, France, at the first favourable opportunity. The Kaiser and his Junker crew must not, and shall not, be left in control of a navy of battleships, cruisers and submarines capable of striking a deadly blow at Britain if we are ever embroiled in a war with any other nation—and no man is prophetic enough to be justified in saying that such a contingency will never arise. The German army and navy must go, and the great naval shipbuilding yards and docks must be dismantled; we don't want to live for ever on the top of a simmering volcano, for if we do we shall be taxed to keep up an army and a navy of mammoth dimensions. Such taxation, spent on non-productive concerns, will in the end spell national poverty and ultimate weakness and decline. Germany will, if not now rendered powerless await her hour of revenge, even though she waits for a generation for a fitting opportunity to strike. To-day the Allies are united; who can affirm, with any degree of certainty, that they will be actuated by a single motive in years to come?

We went into this war to win; there can be no halfway rest-house, for if we do not win indisputably, we lose. And in order to deal a "knock-out" to this brutal Power which has lifted its hand against the freedom of the world, we need more men under arms than we now possess. That is the dictum of our soldier-leaders—Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson have lately said so in unequivocal terms; and they are the men whom the nation has pledged itself to follow. They demand more men, and they must have them; but why throw away the whole of the burden on the back of Great Britain? This is an Empire's war; the flag flies over many millions of strong, able, virile men outside these islets—why drain Great Britain dry of its manhood, lock up our agriculture, stultify our manufactures, weaken our shipbuilding, and impoverish Britain, until the coloured sons of Empire have been called into the fighting line to help to bear the burden of war? We are even now using about 300,000 black troops—so the principle is accepted, and the precedent laid down in the most logical and inexorable fashion. If we are justified in using 300,000 black troops, we are justified in putting 3,000,000 in arms in the field. If Germany had had our resources, the Kaiser would have two million black and brown men fighting under his banner at this hour. There is not a black or a brown race in our Empire in revolt against our authority to-day—not one! Why, then, are they not called upon to bear a fair share of the responsibilities, risks and dangers?

To-day, the Government is demanding the presence of Britons for fighting purposes up to the age of forty-one, and yet there are millions of lusty black and brown athletes of twenty who have not even been asked to join up. Colour is no bar in a court of law; why should it be a bar in a battlefield? Colour is no bar when it comes to receiving the benefit of our commerce, our navy, or our army. Those coloured men have had the same protection as the whites—why should colour be a bar to a soldier's duties? In times of peace and peaceable times, many of our ocean-going steamers as sailors, in competition with our white seamen. Coloured men are used by the thousands in almost

worked by British capital; coloured men are used as labourers on thousands of plantations kept up by British hard cash—and the British flag and British law, protect the coloured men. Why, then, should coloured men not be asked to fight to defend that flag and safeguard those laws? What subtle, hidden influence is it that keeps this vast and all-powerful imperial asset idle, whilst the Britons of forty-one are forced to fight to carry the Empire's flag to victory? We want more men to bring the Hun to his knees—why not three, six, or ten million coloured soldiers to help to ram the sword of Victory home?

I know many of the coloured races, and I believe they would fight willingly and splendidly. Some opponents allege otherwise; if the latter are right, why ask the British tax-payer in time of peace to shell out to keep and protect a population that is no good to us in time of adversity? But they are good; they would fight, and fight finely. We ought to know—we have fought against them in times past. Why drain this country dry of the skilled manhood so badly needed at home until an honest attempt has been made to recruit at least five million black and brown citizens of Empire? We were nauseated with trashy sentiment about the "poor black brother" before the war, and some long-haired, crank or other was eternally tapping at our pockets for money to buy him books he couldn't read and clothes he wouldn't wear. He was "a man a brother" when they wanted to use him as a stalking horse to get at our cash—more for their own benefit than for the "poor black brother's" good. Now let him into the fighting to prove—as he is willing to prove—that he is in reality a man!

A call is being made on all Britons up to the age of sixty to volunteer for service of what-soever kind the Government may see fit to require. That call would not be required if coloured millions were at the various fronts helping in the fighting. In my estimation, the time has arrived when the people should tell the Government, in unmistakable terms, that the hour is ripe for the black and brown brother to do his bit. It is wise to organise the natives for service, but as the Volunteers are supposed to be organized for labour the whole of that business should be in the hands of Labour. Capital is never placed at the disposal of Labour; why, then, ask Labour to run the risk of being placed at the disposal of Capital?

Organising the nation is a splendid scheme if carried out properly; it will lead to momentous issues if carried into effect improperly. We want no hitch at a vital moment; we want no heart-burning and recrimination when the guns resume their hellish thunder in the Spring—we want to be united and whole-hearted then; for then will come the tug-of-war which will decide who are to be masters of Europe and the custodians of the world's peace and prosperity. Let us walk warily now, lest we plunge headlong into a vortex of future disruption and discontent. Our duty to the Empire is not only to "think imperially" but to act imperially; and it is not an imperial act to place the whole, or nearly the whole, of the burden on the white men's shoulders. It's time our statesmen gave a little practical thought to the "poor white brother." To the Devil with cant and humbug!

Wasted Men.

There is at least one man in the Army who rubs his eyes every morning and wonders why he is there. We confess we share his perplexity. After 33 years' service he was sent home from India, time expired, to obtain his discharge—well earned. He reported to his Reserve Battalion over three months ago, but is still retained to serve, goodness knows why—the soldier doesn't. His duties are not onerous; they begin and end, when he answers the roll-call. He is a turner and fitter, and long to be up and doing, but is compelled to vegetate. It is a strange case, although there are others like it. He is

SANITARY BOARD.

The Question of Offensive Trades.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board Room this afternoon, over which the President, Mr. D. W. Traiman, presided.

An Emergency Resolution. Mr. Goldring asked, for the Standing Orders of the Board to be suspended, as he wanted to move an emergency resolution in connection with the new latrines being erected for the rickshas coolies at Kowloon. His motion was:—"That the Government be requested to suspend further work on the new coolie latrines at Kowloon until an opportunity has been given to the Kowloon residents to petition His Excellency the Governor upon it." He stated that the plans were passed by a bare majority of one at the meeting.

The meeting agreed to the suspension of Standing Orders, and Mr. Goldring then went on to state that he was moving his resolution because a great many people at Kowloon had asked him to. He objected to the building, because he thought it was unsightly, insanitary and an absolute obstruction. It was a most objectionable place to put such a building.

The Director of Public Works differed strongly, and said that he thought it was the best site that could be chosen. It simply meant that they were putting a roof on to the ricksha stand which had been there for over a year.

A good deal more discussion took place, and eventually the motion was passed, *nem. con.*

The Small-Pox Outbreak. Dr. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, stated that since the Board had last met, a fortnight ago, the total number of small-pox cases was 43. He could not give the total number of vaccinations, but he was informed by Dr. Woodman that they were over 20,000.

Offensive Trades. The proposed amendment of the Offensive Trade By-Laws of the Colony was raised on a minute by the President, and, on this, Mr. Bowley said that he agreed with the President's view as to the proposed procedure, but he did not think that the proposed amended By-Laws were at all easy for a layman to understand.

Correspondence relative to offensive trades in Hongkong and the eastern side of Kowloon was submitted to the Board, and Mr. Bowley has minutes on both of these matters that he thought the question should be referred to a sub-committee, which should be supplied with maps of the existing and projected roads in the districts affected.

Mr. Goldring agreed: The Director of Public Works thought that the boundaries of the areas should be defined on the map.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Mr. Bowley and Dr. Ozorio to deal with the matter and report.

A Bungalow's Convenience. An application was considered for permission to erect two water closets at a new bungalow on the Pokfulam Road, and on this several members had expressed opinions.

Dr. Ozorio thought the application should be refused.

Mr. Bowley had stated that if the water came from the public water works, he did not see how it was possible to grant the application.

Mr. Goldring was of the opinion that there must be an independent water supply.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming and Mr. Ng Hon-tze recommended that the application be refused. The Director of Public Works said that, in addition to the water supply question, it was objectionable to have water closets draining into a cesspool, especially in outlying places such as this, where supervision was troublesome. The President saw no objection if an independent water supply were provided. The cesspit at the Fan Ling Golf Club house never caused any nuisance, and in the present case the cesspit could not be a nuisance to anybody except to the users.

LADS FOR HOME DEFENCE.

To Save Older Men Being Called.

A new Order, on the instructions of the War Cabinet, is to be issued immediately calling up for military service lads as they attain the age of 18 instead of as at present 18 and seven months, says the *Daily Chronicle* of January 23.

This does not imply, the Secretary of the War Office announces, any departure from the present arrangements, whereby no man is sent overseas until he has attained the age of 19.

There is no present intention to depart from the existing arrangements, or to modify existing orders on this point. The intention is to train lads of 18 and to employ them in Home Defence until they reach the age of 19. By doing this it will be possible to reduce the requirements for men of more mature years, who are fit only for one or other of the lower medical categories.

All lads born in 1898 and in January 1899 who are still in civil life may report at once at the recruiting office in which they are registered. In any case, they will be required to report in accordance with the proclamation which is about to be issued, subject always to the regulations under the Military Service Acts, 1916, or the instructions relating to attested men, as the case may be.

The only lads as a class who should not in the meantime report are those who have passed through an apprenticeship in one or other of the skilled engineering trades, and who are fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories. Such lads should remain at their work.

Others who have passed through such an apprenticeship as mentioned, but who are not fully engaged on war work in the shipyards or munition factories, may report to their recruiting office and request to be trade-tested for posting as artificers. There are vacancies for such lads in the following corps:—Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Flying Corps, Machine Gun Corps, Heavy Section (Tanks), Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralph state:—

Saiyungpun Division.—Fall in with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on the Cricket Ground on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1.45 p.m. Dress:—Shirts, puttees, helmets, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles (filled), great-coats (rolled). Stretchers will be required.

A Twenty-Stone Recruit.

A man, 39 years of age, who weighed nearly twenty stone, appeared before the East Central Military Service Appeal Tribunal at Huddersfield recently. He said that when he went to the recruiting office they had not weighed enough to weigh him, and he had great difficulty in getting about. He was ordered to find work of national importance.

subject to the usual conditions regarding a separate water supply.

Another Application. Regarding an application for permission to erect three water closets in a building at Lai Chi Kok, Mr. Bowley asked if the sewer did not discharge into the sea at this place. If so, would not the sewage foul the bathing place there?

This application was recommended for approval subject to the water supply being independent.

The Death Rate.

The mortality returns showed that the death rate in the Colony for the week ending February 18 was 25.3 per thousand per annum, whereas during the corresponding week in last year it was 15.3.

Rats Caught.

During the week ending February 17, 2,266 rats were caught in the Colony, and during the following week 2,468.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Chartering Affected by Government Regulations.

Messrs. Spowman and Co., their freight circular dated March 3, state:—

Since reporting on the 17th the continued scarcity of tonnage which is now more accentuated by the Government requisitioning is, to a very great extent, responsible for the small volume of chartering business transacted in our market during the interval, and it would appear that the outlook for the immediate future is anything but promising. There has only been a slight demand for tonnage Saigon/Hongkong but the requirements that have been made have been sufficient to firm the rate in this direction, and fixtures reported are those of one medium sized and one small outsider, both at 70 cents per picul. A regular line has since been reported fixed on a basis of 80 cents per picul, and further tonnage for the first half of this month loading would probably be accepted at the same rate.

Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.75 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for March/April shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—What we last reported the rate in this direction stood at \$1.25/\$1.15 per picul for inside/outside the bar loading and this has since strengthened by five cents. Spot fixtures have not been reported but during the interval a certain amount of tonnage has taken up fixtures made for it some while ago. At the moment of going to press there is a rumour current to the effect that the Bangkok rice market has declined and this may therefore affect the freight rate, but confirmation of this report is not yet to hand.

Saigon/Java:—No change is reported although tonnage could be placed. Charterers' ideas of rates, however, are rather lax when taking into consideration the present state of the market.

Saigon/Philippines remains almost reported.

Daly/Canton:—Business has been arranged in the meantime, a regular coaster accepting 85 cents per picul for usual quantity and giving middle March loading, and also a Japanese boat, of similar capacity and loading time, at 85 cents per picul.

Coal:—Rates from Japan remain at about \$8.00 per ton but show a slight downward tendency. The rates for local business have risen, charterers wisely taking advantage of and fixing any small tonnage offering, and a fair sized Japanese steamer accepted \$8.50 Hongkong/Hongkong.

Fixtures reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong \$8.25, \$8.50 and \$8.50 for a number of trips.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LIMITED AND REDUCED.

SUBJECT TO Audit, the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will be at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on 27th March 1917, recommend the following allocation of profits:—To write off Deep Water Bay buildings and machinery ... \$20,000. To write off Steamers Launches & Lighters ... \$10,000. To pay a dividend of 80 cents per share ... \$320,000. To pay a bonus to Staffs 15,000. To place to reserve fund ... \$150,000. And carry forward to credit of next year's account about ... \$11,000.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 24 George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and of electing a Dividend.

NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET"
SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR 12.60 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should
SECURE ONE AT ONCE.
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRAECO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. A. O. Brawn to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1917,
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence No 1 Torris Building, Kowloon
The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, leather covered couch and armchairs, teak bookcase, roll-top desk, writing table, overmantel, brass fender and fire brasses, lacquered teapots, picture, carpet and rugs, brass ware, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dining table and chairs, teak square tables, ice chest cutlery and glass ware, etc., etc.
Double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with glass doors, dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, lace curtains, etc., etc.

Also

Two Bicycles.
On view from Monday the 12th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cyl der. 7 Seater.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 16th February, 1917

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, **THE THERAPION**, has been found to be the most effective remedy for all diseases of the blood, skin, and internal organs. It is a powerful purifier and tonic, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 lbs. Price 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6 respectively. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents:—
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

H.K. POLICE (RESERVE)
SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING
FOR
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th,
1917.

Open to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expense).

Service Rifles.	Open Sights.
100 Yards	Grouping
200 "	Deliberate
300 "	"
400 "	"
500 "	"
600 "	"

Printed Conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$5,000,000.—

In shares of \$10.—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the undersigned on or before the 10th instant.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
Sole Importers
Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Telephone 224 & 225

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles containing gold; all manufactures of Silver, other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahai and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kwailin, Br. 10.7, McGarity, 5th Mar.—Amoy, 4th Mar., Sugar—B. & S.
Childs, Nor. 1.10, Mathiasen, 6th Mar.—Swatow, 5th Mar., Rice—Order.
Loonging, Br. 1.19, Lenz, 6th Mar.—Maula, 3rd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yei M. Jap. 1.59, Matomoto, 6th Mar.—Chingwan, 26th Feb., Coal—J. & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.59—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased in all other districts, considerably in the North and slightly in the South.

The anticyclone has strengthened. It is still central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 3.47 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, March 6, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Hakodate 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Tokyo 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Kobe 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Nagasaki 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Yokohama 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Shanghai 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

Swatow 6a 30.19 9 nne 2 b

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